YOUR HUBBLEY SUNDAY, PRINCIP 8 1663

Delelding

IE ATTACK ON FORT DONELSON.

apulse of the Rebels by the Union Forces.

eir Loss One Hundred Killed and Three Hundred Wounded.

forts to Intercept the Retreat of the Rebels.

icial Despatch from General

Rosetrans,

cked Fort Donelson yesterday, at two o'clock in the ur thousand men and eight pieces of

e repulsed by our artillery and infantry with great the enemy, as usual, before and after the fight, deander, and offering to spare life if accept

t their retreat. Our loss is twelve killed and thirty W. S. ROSECRANS, Major General.

Namville, Tenn., Feb. 7, 1868.

The rebels retired towards Chariotte.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

ok of captain. The following has also been issue

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTERS OF OUR HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTERS OF THE EAST, NEW YORK CITY, Feb. 2, 1863.

GENERAL GREEN-NO. 18.

homes J. Cram. Aid de Camp and Topographing is announced as senior aid-de-camp to the general and Chief of Staff.

Charles McHougall, United States Army, is an conced as the medical director of the lepartment of the
lest. By command of Major General WOOL.
C. T. Chraspinoses, Major and Aid-de-Camp, A. A. A. G.

Important Habeas Coppus Cases.

ETY-ONE CITIZENS OF NEW YORK IMPRISONED IN
FORT SCHUYLER—WHITS OF HABEAS CORTUS IN
EACH CASE GRANTED BY JUDGE BARNAED—THE
MEN TO BE BROUGHT BEFORE THE SPECIAL TERM
OF THE SUPERME COURT ON TUESDAY NEXT, ETC. Serty of not less than sixty-one good and loyal citizens of the United States, will be brought before the special erm of the Supreme Court on Tuesday next. The facts in attempt by certain parties to impose upon bon ptry in the war for the restoration of the Union, but the ago a party of Westchester farmers, to the num regiment. They were mainly young men of the highest respectability, and the indocements for them to engage in this manner were that they were to hold a position somewhat above the ordinary private, were to hed a company of men at Staten Island which he centred to have consolidated into another regiment. Up to this time the men had neither enlisted nor received any bounty or signed any papers. They were accordingly opposed to being thus summarily disposed of. Their opposition was met by imprisonment. They were kept at Staten laisned for some time, but finally employed a lawyer habase corpus, which was to get out a writ of haboas corpus, which was granted by Judge Metcaif. The day upon which these write were returnable the police host came alongside the dock, the man were ironed, placed on board and conveyed to Fort Schuyler. By strategy one of the number aucceeded in getting isave of absence, came to this city, and stated the came to Mr. W. F. Howe, attorney, of 138 Leoand made returnable to the special term of the Supreme Court on Tuesday next, when the case will be up for a ther corporeal punishment, if they did not sign some pa-pers. Under this bodily fear they signed the documents presented to them. A memoranda of the cruei treatment to which the men were subjected was presented to Julge Barnard, and the whole sixty one will be brought up on outrages that has yet been perpetrated during the war, and will require a rigid investigation into all the circum-

Arrest of George Francis Train by the Provost Marshal of St. Louis.

House this afternoon by United States detectives, and given the alternative of leaving the State in half as hour

INTERESTING FROM NASHVILLE.

Singular Correspondence of the McCook Family Relative to General Buell,

Namerille Correspondence. Namerila, Tenn., Jan. 30, 1868. Large Fleet of Store Steamers—Perile

Key West No. 2, John T. McCombs.

eing fired upon a single time.

It is very apparent that the rebels are making

known movements in the vicinity of Charlotte indicate made to drive them from the river; but none has been an yet projected. To prevent them from crossing the General Mitchell yesterday destroyed two ferries

rille this morning. He has just been rewarded with red promotion. It is gratifying to know that the administration is not blind to the merits of such quiet, earnest and devoted workers as Col. Harian. He will reflect credit on the rank to which he has been pron I have obtained sundry copies of the Rebel Bann

blished at Shelbyville, Tonn.; but they are not of the set dates. The Banner was formerly published at Mur-esbore, while that little city was in the possession of dress, of old, broad faced, worn out type, but upon the name brown paper of "fine wrapping" quality. It has, however, much of interest in it, and that interest 1 exnge for our benefit. Owing to the scarcity of the

ander discussion. Let Mr. Buell and his friends say what ong as Father Prentice is able to wield a pen man and woman and that is that he was wilfully an was put before a jury of his countrymen, he would be condemned and shot as the mildest

coward colonel Taylor, who was very onwisely permitted to resign."

General Gilbert, at Perryville, commanded the contre corps, and Colonel Taylor, of the Fiftieth Ohio, was dispraced by Gilbert for cowardice displayed in the face of the enemy. McCook continues:—

"We have great cause for thankfulness to Almighty God for the preservation of your life, and that your little division was not entirely destroyed and taken prisoners, when, if Buell had advanced, when you made your personal visit to him, he would have obtained a decided vistory, and has tempies would have been adorned with wreaths of hence and glory instead of the diagrace which now surrounds them.

wreaths of hehor and glory instead of the diagrace which now surrounds them.
"General Lytic (W. H. Lytic, of Chechnard, commanding Seventeenth brigade at Perryville, and there wounded and taken prisoner) speaks in a most condemnable manner of tuell. Judge Swain, of this city, come home with me last evening, and he says that it half what Lytic says about Huell is true he ought to be hung. Vi'leard (a correspondent of the New York Fribure, then on a visit at Columbus) fears a compliany between Buell Crittenden and Rousceau to injure you. I cannot think Rousseau would be guilty of mean acts toward you. I do not know whether his asking that his troops be withdrawn from your command could be construed into opposition to you and."

think Roussoan has said mere about the immortal nigger than you ever did."

The second letter is from Coknel Daniel McCook, Fifty-second Ohlo, a brother of Major General McCook, and refers to the Buell court martial.—

Bitto Hotes, Nashville, Dec. 24, 1862.

I was before the Buell Commission Festerday. My ox-

refers to the Buell court martis!—

READ HUNE, NASHVELE, Dec. 24, 1862.

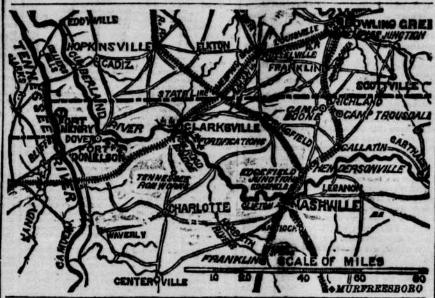
I was before the Buell Commission greaterday. My camination was confined to the buttle of Perryville entirely. Since my examination I have seen littly, the signal officer stationed on Peter's Hill. He says he sent a despatch at twelve minutes past two P. M. that Rousseau was engaged along his entire front, and that the receipt of his message was acknowledged at the station on Gilbert's Hill, the next due to that of General Buell's.

Low. Wallace, President of the Court, desires to convist Buell, but goes at it without the least bit of fact. His whole demeanor in the Court is characterized by that want of common sense and discretion which is a principal quality in all his enterprises, whether military or civil, and which seems to pervade every action of his life. Ord is a man of very narrowreach, but is inclined to be fair, both from a desire so support the dignity of the highest rank in the army, and from old associations. Schoepff was Buell's most dangerous arbiter, until General Steedman's unfortunate contrelaps before the Court robbed Schoepff of all his power to do harm. Don Platt seems to be litted in the Archy, and from old associations. Schoepff was being the property of the seems how to be failing to pieces or right occosions. Buell was the hobiget Ruman of them all, and it rominded me of a flock of jeckdawa (take Collier as their type) after an eagle flater represents the seeile in full flight. For a moment they caw as his broad wing flare over the rockery; but he, regardless of their clamor, with mutring pinfon, saile coward towards the empyrean depths of fease.

And then follows a senience which adds nothing to the

THE ATTACK ON FORT DONELSON.

Scene of the Repulse of the Rebels on the Cumberland.



only exposed imbecility at Washington and a disgraceful jealousy among the army officers. These letters present the very curious spectacle of the president and another member of a court martial laboring to convict the prison-er, in whose behalf the government advocate is undis-guisedly working. A little more work and less quarried ing would better advance the interests of all parties con-

owned.

As usual in such cases, the rebels began immediately after the Marfreesbore retreat to whistle to keep their courage up. This art is well understood by both rerebel generals and newspapers. You have already had kragg's address to his army, in which be giorifice himself and men. I find it stated in an article in the Sawer, reviewing the achievements of the rabel army, that, according to their story, since the lat of November, Bragg's army in Middle Tennessee has captured from General Roscorans 9,500 prisoners, ferty-four pieces of artillery, 10,000 amail arms and 1,100 wagons. At first glance this appears to be rather improbable: but a closer examination of the figures will show them to have been but little exaggerated. Our loss in prisoners as Hartsville was about 1,500 and at Murfreesbore fully 4,000, despits the statement of the Associated Prees agent reducing this one-half. At Murfrees. ated Press agent reducing this one half. At Mur(re) we lost thirty one pieces artillery, but certainly

10,000 muskets.

BIRKL LOSER AT NURVERSEORO.

It is impossible to glean from the Barner an idea even of the loss of the rebels at Murireseboro. No allusion whatever is made to the subject, except in notices of isolated regiments or brigades. The following is the official report of the losses in the Fourth brigade, Withers' diylsion, Polk's corps:—

Eilled and Wounded.

Lieutenant Eli E. Barrett, of the Twenty-Brst Michigan, and Lieutenant John F. Ellistt, of the Thirty-with Hilmois, have been arrested and imprisoned at Atlanta, Georgia, on the charge of having counterfeit Confederate money on their persons. This money is doubtless the fac restite which is printed so extensively in the North, and the circulation of which has been probibited in some cities, but not effectively. The Robel Ranner states that the prisoners taken at Murfreesboro towariably had this money on their persons, and that the dead also had quantities of it. This latter assertion proves that the dead at Murfreesboro were, as usual, robbed by the robels.

AFFAIRS IN NEW ORLEANS.

Our New Orleans Correspondence.

General Weitzel's Brigade-Cotton-Prices Paid-A Word About Cotton Burning-The Cresaus of the River-Danger of the Opelousas Railroad—The Excitement About the Reported Bacape of the Harrist Lane, &c. Although General Weitzel's brigade has had no fighting since the affair at Bayou Teche, it is by no means idle.

Through its auspices cotton is beginning to come in in smail quantities. This morning seventy three bales were brought in by the steamer Time and Tide from Valcour sught at from twenty-one to thirty-two cents per pound when, if I can ascertain the prices it fetches, I shall let from destruction than is generally supposed; but those who hold the article cannot get it to market without the presence of the Union troops as a protection. A great deal was made by the red hot secessionists in this region about the so-called patriotism of people who burned their cotton and sogar to prevent them from falling into the hands of the Yahkees. No such self-sacrificing patriotism (?) was displayed by owners of these staples They were too wise in their generation to be the victims of such self-inflicted martyrdom—and small blame to them for endeavoring to save their property. The destruction of produce was the work of rebel soldiers and of the rabble, who had no objection to reduce all who possessed any property to their own degraded level—fellows who were in favor of levelling those above them to their own standard, but who had no idea of levelling others up to themselves, and always approsing that there were many lower than they in the social scale. In fact, I have yet to see the first person—and without much chance of witnessing the strangs phonomenon—who consented, or even will consent, willingly, to the destruction of cotten or augar, or any other produce in which he is interested, in support of a mere chimera. Even thise who are louded in their decire to separate from the North stop short of advocating the destruction of their property in the supposed furtherance of such a cause.

In my last I mentioned the deciaration of Col. Thorpe, at a Union meeting the other evening, that there existed imminent danger of a crevasas up the river. I was subsequently informed that the water has broken through the vactors bank, five miles below the dChurch—shout twen by five miles above the city—flooding the country and threatening the destruction of the Opelomas Railroad, the principal means of transportation to and from Gen. Writerie's trigade. Should the crevasas not be simped in time the consequences may be serious, not only to the planters, but it may tend moderatingly to check our military operations. There is this crumb of comfort, however, that in such a case the rebels would be subject to a smillar your and produced by the chiptured steamer liarriet Lane, which has consequences may be serious, not only to the planters, but it may tend moderatingly to check our military operations. There is this crumb of comfort, however, that in such a case the rebels would be subject to a smillar venton bloodance by the chiptured steamer liarriet L

IMPORTANT RUMORS.

Determination of the President to Place General McClelian in Command.

Threatened Resignation of the Cabinet.

A Change to Be Made in Two

The Rebel Force at Fredericksburg Only Fifteen Thousand.

Completeness of the Robel Railroad

AFFAIRS AT VICKSBURG,

"From deserters and other sources it has been ascer-tained that the revel railroad communications are perfect. In seventy-two hours the entire army of the enemy can be transported from any point in the South to Fredericks burg, so that they can well afford to spare a great body

ir army from our front. calling General McClellan to the command of the army ouncil there was a great flurry. Secretary Chase at one members of the Cabinet. For this and other reasons the

Within two weeks, however, there is scarcely a doubt General McClellan

The appointment of General Hooker to the command of doubted, but his ability to handle such an immense body

"Nothing of impertance is expected from Vicksburg for at least thirty days. It will take that time to com plete the canal and to bring our forces effectually to bear against the rebel strongholds. It may be, however, that recomstances may precipitate a battle, but the general impression is that it will require a mouth at least to cap

Cavalry Expedition to Middleburg and FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, Va., Feb. 7, 1863.

A detachment from Companies H and F of the Fifth New Yorz cavalry, under Captain Penfield, yesterday made a raid to Middleburg, and at Aldie captured eight of th First Virginia (rebei) cavalry and the postmaster of Little them by the citizens of that place, and were fully armed and equipped. Among them were, it is supposed, some officers, but they refuse to disclose their rank. Most of these captured belonged to Captain Monley's party, who have been attacking our pickets along the picket lines.

They were excellently mounted, and their horses were

The recognoissance was made under the immediate pel of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania cavalry, expressin the hope that that regiment would soon be supplied with new revolvers, as the carbines which they now use are

The Contest for the United States Sens torship in the Missouri Legislature.

In the joint session of the Missouri Legislature to day there was considerable managemering to choose a United

the ballot was as follows --

Breckloridge was withdrawn, and Mr. Glover was re of the ballot :-

PORTLERD, Feb. 7—10 P. M. There are as yet no signs of the steamship Believile now due at this port with Liverpool dates of the 22d

Non-Arrival of the Europe HALMAN, Feb. 6-4 P. M. A strong southeast wind in blowing and a heavy rail

HALMAT, Feb. 1-9 A. M. The weather is clearing up. No signs of the Europa. Detention of the Steamer Norwegian. FORTLAND, Feb. 7, 1862. The train with the Canadian mails for the steamer No.

regan is of the track, and it will take ten hours to get here The Norwegian consequently will not take her de-perture for Liverpeel until to-morrow (Sunday), at noon

teries and a Steamer.

IMPORTANT FROM VICKSBURG.

cessfully Runs the Blockade.

Attack on Her by the Rebel Bat-

THE REBEL STEAMER CRIPPLED.

Amusing Anecdote About Her Commander.

SKETCH OF THE UNION RAM.

Conquered a Rebel in Crinoline.

Destruction of the Gunboat Glide by Fire.

The Work on the Canal Going on Vigorously,

CHICAGO, Feb. 7, 1863.

am Queen of the West ran the rebel blockade on Monday erning at daylight. One hundred heavy slege guns od on the Queen of the West as she steamed past. A rebel steamer also opened fire on the Queen of the

West, which was replied to The rebel steamer was crippled.

The Queen of the West was under fire three-quarters o

SCENE OF THE GALLANT EXPLOIT.



Sketch of the Queen of the West and Her Commander.
The Queen of the West is one of the celebrated ram

deet organized by the late Colonel Charles Ellet, Jr., and sow commanded by his son, Brigadier General (formerly Lieutenant Colonel) A. W. Effet. The fleet was estab was under the orders of that department until very recently, when it was transferred to the Navy Department and placed under the control of Admiral D. D. Porter of the United States forces on the Musissippi river from and after the time of the fall of Island No. 10. WHEN SHE FIRST CAME INTO NOTICE.

on the 6th of June, 1862, in which engagement the organizer of the fleet was seriously wounded, of which wounds he afterwards died. Colonel Ellet, in his report, said:-"I ordered the Queen, my flegship, to pass between the gunboa's and run down upon the two rams of the enemy

* * The Queen struck one of them fairly, and for a few minutes was fast to the wreck, but after separating the rebel steamer sunk. The Queen was then hersel struck by another rebel stemmer and disabled, but though damaged, can be saved." In another paragraph he praised "the conduct of the pilots, engineers and tall captain." In a subsequent report, in speaking of the conduct of the "brava men of the Queen of the West," he stated that two rebel steamers had been sunk out Another account states that the rebel ram Little Rebe

was gallantly run down by the Quoen of the West during this engagement, and the rebels acknowledged that the West, "when she went down rapidly in deep water oppo site Jackson Mound." The Little Rebel was run aground on the Arkanses shore as soon as she was struck, and was afterwards captured by our forces.

The capture of Memphis followed soon after, and much

of the success of the taking of this city is due to the gal-lant operations of the ram feet just recorded. It is justly due to the army to state that they have ever nince held this city against every effort put forth by the rebels to recapture it. The river above this city has also been kept clear of rebei craft by the combined action of the gunboats and ram feet.

We next hear of the gallant Queen of the West in the affair of the escape of the Arkanian from the Yazzo river, in July last. When the Arkaneas made her first appear ance in the Yazoo river, previous to her run into the Mis sissippi, her opponents were the Union gunboats Caron delet and Tyler and the ram Queen of the West. The fight down the Yasoo river was a running one, but on ar riving at the Mississippi river the Arkansas ran by at the Union fleet, after receiving the fire of the Queen of the West and other steamers, and anthored under guns of the robel batteries at Vickaburg.

A gallant attempt to capture the Arkaneas was mad

seen of the West took a very important part. From the The feet under Commodore Parragut was to engage the the heat under temmosore rayrages was to engage the lower batteries, and the feet under Commodore Davis would engage the upper suce, while the gunboat Dears and the ram Quim of the West were in the meantime to attack the Arkanass and low her out. The Essay attempted the latter swong round and the Beer merely grazed her the latter sweing round and the seek morely grant her side. As she passed, however, she gave the rebels three elevan-inch shot from her how guns. The Queen of the West then came to her sid, and ran into the Arkanana, but the thock was so great that it made the Queen tremble from stem to stem. Recovering herself sho Grenada Appeal of July 24 also described the action, six-ting that, notwithstanding the "getermination and per-sistence of the attacks of the Yankee fam, the Arkaness bravely repulsed her, after having sorrously damages

During the recent stack spoa Vicksburg in December last we find that the ram feet, under Geograf Ellet, were preminently engaged in the Yamo, and that the Queen of the West took an active part in the affair with

the rebel battery at Scipwith Landing, near the mouth of the Yazoo river. He commander at that time was Captain Edward W. Sutherland, a bold and brave man and

The Union Ram Queen of the West Suc-The following anecdote relative to the Commands the Queen of the West during the laki racited advent will be doubly amusing and interesting at this particular

> It appears that during the late movement as burg the national transports were fired upon by the be-fore mentioned rebel battery at Skipwith Landing. No one; not a structure which could shelter a rebel hea

> Among other habitations destroyed was that of a Mrs. Harris, a widow lady, young, comely and possessed of external attractions in the shape of a hundred and fifty eration of "the decree" by gending them up the Yazoo ocacy of Southern rights and her dens pay for them by establishing her invalty in a court of justice. Her loyalty to the Yankee nation?-not she! She was as spunky as a widow of thirty can be. She would see Old Abe and every other Yankee in the happy land of Canaan before she acknowledge allegiance to the Washington government. Nevertheless, being all she possessed of this valuables, she would like to save those niggers.

"Nothing easier," suggested Captain Edward W. Suther-land, of the United States steam ram Queen of the West, who, attracted by her snapping black eyes, engaged in a friendly conversation with the lady, after burning her that odious oath, do you? I masure you I would not do it for every nigger in the South."

" But you need not take the oath, madam

"I do not understand you, Captain," said the widow "I said you need not take the oath of allegiance; you can establish your loyalty without it—at least," with a respectful bow, "I can establish it for you."
"Indeed; how would you do it, Captain?"

dam I assure you it is unimpeachable. Now, if we could only say to the government those niggers are mine——"

The captain waited a moment to see what effect his tiently tapping with her well shaped foot one of the smoking timbers of her late domicil.

"In short, my dear madam, you can save the niggers, tuture life of misery by becoming my wife."

udden attack from guerillas. The widow tapped the A recent arrival at Cairo from Vicksburg brought th

genboat Tyler, to Mrs. Harris, of Skipwith Landing Several officers of the army and navy were present to wit ness the coremony, which was performed by a Methodist clergyman, and Admiral Porter gave away the blushing bride. She is represented to be a woman of indomitable pluck, and for the present shares the wild life of band on board the ram Queen of the West. CAPTAIN SUTMERIAND IN CHARGE OF TWO QUEENS OF THE WEST.

It therefore appears that during this last gallant exploit

the heroic lady of the no less brave commander accom-panied him through the perils of the running of the gaunt let of the rebel batteries at Vicksburg. If this be so West to look after-one the Queen of War and the other

the Queen of Boauty.

There is little doubt we shall soon hear more of Cap

Work on the Cut Off Progressing. Came, Feb. 7, 1863. The light draught gunboat Glide was destroyed by fire

loss. The cause of the fire is unknown. Vicksburg letters of the 31st ultimo say that the canal project is fully adopted, and that the largest possible ill be kept at work night and day upon it until and dopth, it having been demonstrated that so reliance can be placed on the action of the water washing it out. Some weeks must elapse before the comp

INTERESTING FROM ALBANY.

the work. Troops from above continued to arrive.

The General Appropriation Bill Nearly Ready-Opposition to the Congressional Militia Bill-The Bow Party Move-

ALBANY, Feb. 7, 1863 The Committee of Ways and Means have had a session to-day, and nearly completed the General Appropriation bill. They will have the bill ready to report to the Assembly on Tuesday pest.

but no other bill of importance has been matured, There has been considerable feeling here on the hill be-fore Congress placing the militia of the several states in crate say they look upon it as a measure to force as truce between the national and State authorities, and believe i to be so designed and intended by its backers, so the government can find an excuse to proceed to segotiation with the South for a settlement of the difficulty by sepa

determined to force this issue, so as to give them a daunible excuse for granting a separate confederacy There will be no important new developments in the organization of the new party movement until Mr. Wood retorus from Washington. All are awaiting the result of his visit, gone, as he han, on the special request by tele-

ration. Many believe the radicals at Washing

Interesting from Bermuda, Heavy Gale-Wreek of the Schooner S. J. Merriu-Safety

A heavy gale from the northeast has been prevailing here since Sunday morning last. Yesterday a quantity of lumber and staves drifted sahors on the North side. Also away, and an empty pork barrel floated sahore, the head Sterritt, stores." Lucius Dill, of the firm of Lucius field & Co., of Granada, has just shown me a letter from Means Middleton & Co., of New York, apprising him that a schooner of this name was loaded at New York on the 5th inst. for their address, having a deck load of lumtoe oth inst. for their address, having a deck load of ism-ber and states, and it is feared she has been wrecked on our northern reefs and her crew have found a watery grave, as it was hardly practice they could have existanced life with such a sea as is breaking over the reefs, and which reuders them invisible from the land.

Captain Blauvelt and crew of the schooner S. J. Ster ritt landed here resterday afternoon, in an open boat, from the wrack of their ressel on the reef near the North

from the wreck of their years! on the reef near the North Rock. The vessel will be probably a total wreck, as her hottom has worked out. A part of her cargo will likely be navel in a damaged state.

Her Majesty's ship Nimble arrived from New York this nearing. The British steamer Princess Royal arrived at it. Georges from Halifax on Saturday last. The steamer cornulde, Captain Burnoughs, arrived at St. Georges from Wilmington, N. C., on Monday last, with a cargo of outco, tobacco and rosin.

The brill Handy arrived at these islands from New York 14th lustant.

instant for Liverpont, wan not and specie.

and specie.

The scheener Mary Robes to leave for New York to day brigantone Princess Royal during this week, and harr-Disca Bares on Tuesday next.